13 May 2014

English only

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Subsidiary Body for Implementation
Fortieth session
Bonn, 4–15 June 2014

Item 12(a) and (b) of the provisional agenda
Capacity-building
Capacity-building under the Convention
Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

Views on specific issues to be considered at the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum and on its organization, and information on activities undertaken to implement the framework for capacity-building in developing countries

Submissions from Parties

Addendum

1. In addition to the three submissions contained in document FCCC/SBI/2014/MISC.2, two further submissions from one Party[1] have been received.

2. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.

[1] Available at <www.unfccc.int/5902>.

* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

FCCC/SBI/2014/MISC.2/Add.1

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Contents

Page

Burundi

A. Capacity-building under the Convention 3

B. Capacity-building under Kyoto Protocol 4

(Submissions received 8 May 2014)

Paper A: Burundi

BURUNDI submission on Capacity Building under the Convention.

Decision 2/CP17 established the Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity-building with the participation of Parties, representatives of the relevant bodies established under the Convention, and relevant experts and practitioners, with a view to sharing their experiences and exchanging ideas, best practices and lessons learned regarding the implementation of capacity-building activities.

While the Durban Forum is a good platform for sharing experiences regarding implementation of Capacity Building, it does not provide the mechanism for translating the lessons learnt into actions on ground.

Burundi would like to take this opportunity to thank the UNFCCCC Secretariat for the organization of the first and the 2nd sessions of the Durban Forum and would take this opportunity to highlight two important elements:
I)A transparency technical and financial mechanism is required to ensure further implementation of capacity building framework for:
(a) Ensuring consultations with stakeholders throughout the entire process of activities, from the design of activities to their implementation ,monitoring and evaluation;
(b) Enhancing integration of climate change issues and capacity building needs into national development strategies, action plans and policy;
(c) improving country-driven coordination of capacity-building activities;
(d) Strengthened networking and information sharing among developing countries, especially through South-South and triangular cooperation;

e) Ensuring gender equity

f) etc....

II) An establishment of a capacity building committee under the Convention could emphases effective capacity build decisions implementation at international, regional and national level

Paper B: Burundi

BURUNDI submission on Capacity Building under Kyoto Protocol.

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2 June 2014

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[1] Also available at <www.unfccc.int/5902>.

FCCC/SBI/2014/MISC.2/Add.2
GE.14-03976 (E)

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Contents

Page

1. China
(Submission received 30 May 2014) 3

2. Nepal on behalf of the least developed countries
(Submission received 1 June 2014) 4

Paper no. 1: China

China's Submission on specific thematic issues and the organization of work of the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity building

Recognizing the achievement of the first and second meetings of the Durban Forum for in-depth discussions on capacity-building, China welcomes the opportunity to provide its comments on capacity-building in response to FCCC/CP/2013/L.19/ paragraph 2, and FCCC/SBI/2013/L.18/Rev.1, paragraph 2.

China reiterates that the objective of the Durban Forum is to further strengthen the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity building, with regard to specific issues to be considered at the second meeting of the Durban Forum pursuant to paragraph 144 of FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1. While preparing the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity building, it is suggested that the following issues should be taken into consideration:

- Discussions should include capacity-building for both mitigation and adaptation with an emphasis on adaptation, which is more important for developing countries in addressing climate change. Meanwhile, it should be explored that how to strengthen the implementation of capacity building in developing countries including ways of mobilizing additional resource and strengthening of institutional capacity;
- More time should be allocated to discussions on gaps between the needs of capacity building in developing countries and available support from developed countries, compared to current implementation;
- The introduction of support should follow the framework for capacity building enshrined in decision 2/CP.7;
- There should be evaluation of indicators that measure capacity building support from developed countries to developing countries.

For the organization of the meeting, China suggests that the 3rd meeting of Durban Forum should take the form of a round-table meeting, as it provided more opportunities for interactions and discussions in the 2nd meeting.

Further, recalling decision 1/CP.18, to explore potential ways to further enhance the implementation of capacity-building at the national level, including through the Durban Forum, a work plan should be prepared under the SBI that will:

(a) advocate and utilize effective methods and ways on national capacity building that are synthesized from each Durban Forum,

(b) further explore potential ways to further enhance the implementation of capacity-building.

Paper no. 2: Nepal on behalf of the least developed countries

Submission by Nepal on behalf of the Least Developed Countries Group on Capacity Building under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol

The Least Developed Countries Group (LDC Group) welcomes the invitation to submit views from Parties on specific thematic issues relating to capacity building under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol in developing countries, to be considered at the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum on Capacity Building, to be held during SBI 40, as well as views on the organization of the meeting. In response to this invitation, the LDC Group is pleased to submit the following views for consideration by the SBI 40 and the 3rd meeting of the Durban Forum on Capacity Building.

The LDC Group welcomes the Capacity Building Portal which is under-construction on the UNFCCC website. The Group believes that the portal will be effective in sharing capacity building related information with wider stakeholders and addressing the needs of most vulnerable countries, particularly LDCs.

The LDC Group is of the view that capacity building plays an important role for the LDCs, to enable countries to implement effectively the provisions of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. It is cross-cutting in nature and forms an integral part of enhanced action on mitigation, adaptation, technology development and transfer, the risk and disaster including the loss and damage, and access to financial resources. However, in some cases depending on the need, it could also be the basis of stand-alone projects.

The LDC Group reiterates that capacity building must be country-driven, addressing the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and reflecting their national, local and regional sustainable development strategies, priorities and initiatives. It is primarily to be undertaken by and in developing countries in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

The LDC Group understands that the preparation of national communications, National Adaptation Programmes of Actions (NAPAs) and a range of other activities have contributed to the development of individual level capacity within and across institutions and has trained individuals from different sectors, including non-governmental actors of LDCs. To retain these experts in the country, arrangements should be made to mobilize them for related work.

Sometimes the priority of each countries are different between that one identified in the framework for capacity building in developing countries as contained in decision 2/CP.7, that includes *inter-alia* institutional capacity building, vulnerability and adaptation assessment, education, information, training and public awareness, national communication, improved decision-making and assistance for participation in international negotiations.

The Group understands that the activities on capacity building could be organized through three different levels i.e. individual, institutional and systemic.

At the individual level, capacity development should aim to improve the ability of individuals to manage and protect the environment, working as individuals, within organizations and within the larger society by improving individual performance through better human resources development, performance management and accountability systems. This is often done through awareness-raising, education, training, learning-by-doing and peer learning.

At the institutional level, capacity development aims to clarify, to return the efficiency and improve organizational structures and processes, such as mandate, mission, responsibilities, accountabilities, communications, and deployment of human resources by building better relationships with the outside environment; and by providing better information systems, infrastructure and equipment to support the organisation's work. This includes management, strategic planning, and implementation of programmes and projects.

At the systemic level, capacity development aims to create enabling environments, i.e., societal support, for better environmental management in all sectors of society by improving the overall political, economic, legislative, policy, regulatory, incentive and accountability frameworks within which organizations and individuals operate.

Suggestions for 3rd Durban Forum on Capacity Building

The Durban Forum on Capacity Building was established by COP17 through its decision 2/CP.17, as an annual, in-session event that brings together stakeholders involved in building the capacity of developing countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change for in-depth discussion and to further enhance the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity building.

The LDC Group is of the view that the work programme of the capacity building forum that was due in an earlier session has to be formalized as soon as possible. Countries should submit their views on priority elements and needs to support the planning of the work of the forum. For the effective implementation of the activities of the work programme, there should be assurance of financial support from developed countries. These supports should be provided to developing countries, particularly LDCs, through appropriate channels including the provision of direct access, so that it reaches to target groups effectively. The scope of the work programme should be in line with the priority activities listed in decision 2/CP.17.

The work programme should have the following activities:

- assessing current and future capacity needs for developing countries for the effective implementation of the Convention and KP
- reviewing provided and available support on capacity building, since capacity building is essential for effective implementation of the Convention, including provision of dedicated finance for capacity building activities
- enhancing monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness of capacity building by developing clear indicators and modalities
- establishing review mechanism for the support provided by developed country Parties to developing country Parties
- establishing a permanent institutional arrangement for effective implementation and monitoring of all the activities on capacity building including linkage between adaptation, mitigation, technology and financial system
- provisions for training and retaining experts in developing countries

The Durban decision indicates capacity building as an integral part of ADP. However, ADP has not dedicated enough time to discuss its importance and its linkages with other elements of the new agreement. The LDC Group is of the view that capacity building is extremely important for developing countries, particularly LDCs, for the effective implementation of the new agreement. It should, therefore, receive the adequate attention that it deserves.